COVER PAGE

a. Project Title: Hood Canal Coordinating Council Integrated Watershed Management Plan

b. Watershed Name: Hood Canal and Eastern Strait of Juan de Fuca

c. Applicant Information:

Skokomish Indian Tribe

80 N Tribal Center Road

Shelton, WA 98584-9748
Mr. David Herrera
dherrera@skokomish.org
(360) 426-4232 x270

d. **Total federal funds requested:** $349,950

e. **Total non-federal match**: $115,676, plus

f. **Abstract:** Though the Hood Canal watershed has been relatively undisturbed from past market forces (resource extraction, land conversion, etc.) compared to other areas of Puget Sound, it still faces significant threats to resource management goals, as documented in the Puget Sound Action Agenda. The need to coordinate and prioritize disparate programs, processes and projects within the watershed is highlighted in the Action Agenda, and the Hood Canal Coordinating Council is proposing to fill that role, partly through development of the Integrated Watershed Management Plan (IWMP). The IWMP will provide a strategic planning framework in which to assess the current condition of the Hood Canal watershed, set targets for recovery, base management actions, track progress, and adaptively manage our actions for success, all nested within the performance management systems being developed by the HCCC and PSP. This effort will include all 5 stages of the "Framework for Planning at the Watershed Scale."

g. Restriction on Association with ACORN: Neither the Skokomish Indian Tribe nor the Hood Canal Coordinating Council is associated or affiliated with the Association of Community Organizations for Reform Now (ACORN).

PROJECT NARRATIVE

Description of the Watershed

Physical description

The Hood Canal watershed is a long, narrow, L-shaped fjord, 68 miles in length, that separates the Olympic and Kitsap peninsulas. For the Integrated Watershed Management Plan, the Hood Canal Coordinating Council will also include Admiralty Inlet and the Eastern Strait of Juan de Fuca through the Jefferson County line in Discovery Bay. Although the average depth of Hood Canal is 177 feet, the underwater topography can be as deep as 600 feet. On the west side, major rivers including the Skokomish, Dosewallips, Duckabush, Hama Hama, and Big Quilcene drop rapidly from the Olympic Mountains, while smaller streams on the east side, such as the Dewatto and Tahuya flow through long, low gradient wetland corridors. Unlike the rivers fed by snowpack in the Olympic Mountains, the east side streams are fed primarily by rain. Precipitation varies from 90 inches annually at Skokomish in the south to only 19 inches in Port Townsend in the north.

The overall human population density of the Hood Canal Action Area is low, as the majority of the estimated 57,000 residents of the area live in a few populated centers and along portions of the shoreline. The bulk of the land base is managed as private and public forestland. From Quilcene south, the shorelines along the west side of Hood Canal are in close proximity to Olympic National Forest and Park, and the narrow fringe of land along the shoreline supports the major road network and population centers. This area is a popular destination for seasonal summer residents. The dry climate in the northern rain shadow portion of the action area near Port Townsend, Port Ludlow, and Chimacum has attracted a growing retirement population, along with service-oriented economic activities. Marine services are a major employment sector in the watershed.

Two tribal reservations are located in the Hood Canal watershed– the Port Gamble S'Klallam Reservation in the north and the Skokomish Reservation in the south. These two tribes, as well as the Jamestown S'Klallam, Lower Elwha Klallam, and Suquamish tribes, retain treaty rights in the Hood Canal for hunting, fishing, and gathering. Tribal and non-tribal commercial, recreational, and subsistence fisheries occur for salmon, spot prawn, Dungeness crab, clams and oysters, and geoduck. The proximity to Olympic National Park and Forest, cultural attractions in Port Townsend and Union, and hunting, fishing, and camping opportunities have generated a significant tourism industry, as well as the proliferation of recreational homes. The Hood Canal watershed also has a number of commercial and recreational farms, and the movement toward more localized food production has created markets for local produce, flowers, and other agricultural products (PSP 2009).

Description of the Threats or Emerging Problems

The combination of warm water, poor mixing, and limited flow in and out of the Canal spells trouble for many marine species. Seasonal weather effects, such as prolonged

winds from the south, trigger upwelling that drives water with low dissolved oxygen to the surface, trapping and suffocating fish and invertebrate species. This low dissolved oxygen condition, known as “hypoxia,” has resulted in “fish kills” and has impacted fishing and aquaculture operations. The problem has been exacerbated by human activities, including nutrient input from septic systems, forest conversion to nitrogen-fixing alder trees, and agricultural input increase the intensity, duration, and frequency of algal blooms and make conditions worse. Pathogens from human and animal waste, marine mammals, and birds are also considered to be contributing factors.

The Hood Canal shoreline has been developed for summer cabins and year-round residences with associated septic systems, docks, bulkheads, shoreline armoring and vegetation removal. Although only 2 percent of the action area is incorporated or included in an Urban Growth Area, an estimated 27 percent of the Hood Canal Action Area shoreline has been modified. Roadways along the Hood Canal marine shoreline traverse many creeks and river mouths, and bridges, culverts, and fill have removed or modified salt marsh habitat and altered shoreline sediment dynamics. Approximately 22 percent of the Hood Canal marine shoreline is constrained by state highway right of way; there are 60 miles of state highway alone that are located within 1,500 feet of the nearshore. In addition to roads, culverts, and bridges, levees and drainage systems were installed more than a century ago to convert some of the flat deltas to farmland.

Freshwater resources in the Hood Canal watershed are limited, particularly in the northern portion of the action area where precipitation is low, and some of the major river systems have been dramatically altered. Much of the action area population is supplied by water from wells and local aquifers are small, thin, discontinuous, and susceptible to saltwater intrusion, droughts, and impacts from development. The demand for water for residential development and small and commercial agriculture, as well as the need to sustain flow levels for fisheries, has been highly competitive.

Historically, forest practices and the removal of large woody debris damaged stream habitat for salmon and increased sedimentation downstream. Logging and forest access roads remain problematic in some locations. Many forested and former agricultural areas in the Hood Canal Action Area are undergoing land conversion to residential development, and stepped-up efforts for wastewater treatment and stormwater management are frequently cited as an emerging need. Other impacts to the action area include major areas of gravel extraction (existing and proposed). Recent infestations of tunicates are being aggressively eradicated, as these invasive species have the potential to wreak havoc with the local shellfish industry as well as clog the surface areas of docks and vessels. Toxic algal blooms have also closed public access to some lakes in east Jefferson County (PSP 2009).

The degree to which climate change will affect water and other natural resources is of concern, an emerging threat which will be addressed by this proposed project.

Prioritization of the threats discussed above has occurred for salmon recovery, and to some degree across the watershed, for water quantity and water quality. However,

there is a clear lack of a strategic plan to integrate these often isolated programs in order to find efficiencies/synergies, find gaps in strategies/activities, and establish priorities across these disparately managed, but interrelated issues.

Project Need

The HCCC recognizes that much work and a variety of planning efforts and programs have been initiated and are in progress throughout the Hood Canal watershed by the Hood Canal community. Together the various plans and programs provide a relatively comprehensive approach in some areas of the Canal (though not all) to address environmental and socioeconomic issues inherent in Hood Canal. The Council believes that expanding and integrating these various efforts and initiatives is necessary. Such integration will allow all issues and conditions facing the watershed to be brought into a context that can describe the relative connection between the issues and topics and the synergy among our activities. By using this integrated watershed planning approach the HCCC and its partners believe we have a greater likelihood of achieving our shared vision for the watershed and its desired future conditions.

The proposed project connects strongly with the Puget Sound Action Agenda. In particular, we will ensure both our work and future partner work is executed in a coordinated fashion, helping build long-term capacity and effectiveness for Hood Canal protection and restoration. This will advance Priorities D and E broadly, as well as updating and prioritizing components of Priorities A, B, and C. Specifically, this project will support implementation of as many as 98 near-term actions, including: A.1.1-4, A.2.1, A.2.3-8, A.3.3-4, A.4.1-5, A.5.3-4, B.1.1-6, B.3.1, C.1.1-5 and 7-8, C.2.2-4 and 6-8, C.3.1-3, C.4.1-3, C.5.1, D.1.1-6, D.2.1, D.3.1-3 and 5 and 7-8, D.4.1 and 5-6, D.5.1 and 4, E.1.1-7, E.2.1 and 4-5 and 7-8 and 12 and 14, E.3.1-8, and E.4.1-11.

Project Plan

The project utilizes Open Standards as recommended by the Puget Sound Partnership and others, providing an analogous (but more detailed) process to the Framework for Watershed Planning. As described in the project components section below, we will characterize watersheds, prescribe solutions, take actions, monitor results, and adaptively manage our actions.

Project Components

The strategic planning framework proposed for funding include the following elements:

- A **public involvement strategy** that harnesses the knowledge and potential of the general public to shape and implement the Integrated Watershed Management Plan.
- An **inventory** of existing plans and programs, yielding in part a shared vision and a priority set of targets to focus conservation and restoration actions.
- A **watershed assessment** that analyzes key ecological attributes of, threats to, viability of, and goals for, priority targets; develops result chains or logic models

for priority targets and strategies; develops biological and socioeconomic objectives for those strategies; develops indicators for measuring progress; finalizes the desired future conditions; and develops the adaptive management plan.

- A **management plan** will be compiled from the work described above to operationalize public involvement, corrective actions, decision-making, monitoring, and funding.

Public Involvement Strategy

The goal of this Public Involvement Strategy is to conduct a Hood Canal watershed-wide public outreach effort that will lead to citizen's being engaged and involved in development of the integrated plan and implementation of subsequent actions. The intent of this strategy is to capture and strengthen the voice of Hood Canal's citizens and to further cultivate partnerships that will be critical for achieving the shared vision. The strategy will result in a public involvement plan that will be incorporated into the management plan.

HCCC, the Hood Canal Watershed Education Network, and ECONET members are currently developing a scope of work for the Public Involvement Strategy and will begin full-scale implementation in February 2010. It is currently envisioned that the Strategy will involve several phases of communications organized around plan purpose and vision; plan targets, strategies and actions; and implementation. Communications will focus on reaching all levels of the public, including elected officials, organizations, and the general citizenry.

Inventory of Plans and Programs

A. Existing Plans and Programs

Broadly, the inventory will summarize and assess the current management strategies and ongoing and recently completed restoration and protection projects, plans and programs. The inventory will compile management goals and objectives from existing management plans and programs and will catalog measures to accomplish the stated goals and objectives.

B. Vision and Draft Desired Future Conditions

The inventory component will include a vision statement that describes land, resource, and socioeconomic conditions expected to result from implementing the Integrated Watershed Plan. The vision will be derived from the watershed inventory of existing plans, policies and programs, focusing on integrating both the bottom-up processes such as E3 (Education, Environment, and Economy) and top-down processes such as the Puget Sound Partnership legislative mandates.

In addition to the vision, there will be a qualitative statement of desired future conditions. Combined, the vision statement and desired future conditions will reflect the policies, legal requirements and local needs, given the ecological realities of the Hood Canal watershed. Desired future conditions will be stated as a set of hypotheses to be tested. In a general sense, this is the proposition that ecosystem function throughout the Hood Canal watershed can be protected and restored, and water pollution reduced, while at

the same time accommodating expected future population growth. More specifically, the desired future condition will describe healthy habitat and life histories of target populations and other habitat and socioeconomic conditions.

C. Targets

Targets are the ecological and socioeconomic items of interest that represent and encompass the full suite of diversity identified in the project scope and vision statement. Ecological targets are specific species, ecological systems/habitats, or ecological processes such as shellfish, freshwater wetlands, or hydrology, respectively. Socioeconomic targets are human and economic values such as community wellbeing and quality of life. Targets are the bases for setting goals, carrying out actions, and measuring effectiveness. A complete suite of targets will ensure that the entire scope of the vision statement will be attained.

Most programs can be reasonably well defined by eight or fewer targets, though more complex efforts and ecosystems may require more. The watershed inventory will identify and compile the suite of targets already being conserved by the plans, policies, and programs in operation currently. The inventory will begin to compile what is known of the current status of each target and the relative health of that target to both its historic and potential future health.

D. Gap Analysis

The inventory will begin to compare existing activities with the assessment process and outcomes to identify the gaps between actions already identified and/or taken and actions that are needed to achieve the vision. The gap analysis will also identify gaps in our knowledge and the additional research and studies needed to achieve the stated objectives. Gap analysis will begin in the Inventory phase but will be primarily conducted in the Watershed Assessment phase.

Watershed Assessment

The Hood Canal Watershed Assessment is the element of the strategic planning framework that will provide the policy and technical foundation for the Hood Canal integrated watershed management plan. Methodology used for this component is described in *Open Standards for the Practice of Conservation* (Conservation Measures Partnership, 2007). This *Open Standards* methodology will be the organizing format for incorporating multiple technical assessments already completed or underway. The watershed assessment will be used to develop and prioritize protection and restoration strategies. Development of the Hood Canal Watershed Assessment includes the sub elements; viability assessment, threats assessment and situation analysis, results chains, desired future conditions, and adaptive management.

A. Viability Assessment

A viability assessment defines the most important ecological requirements of a healthy target, identifies the current health of a target and its acceptable range of variation, guides determination of appropriate and measurable goals for desired future health of priority targets, and sets the foundation for development of a monitoring and adaptive management plan.

Once priority targets have been defined, the next step is to identify key ecological or socioeconomic attributes that, if missing or altered, would lead to the reduction in that target's viability or integrity over time. Targets will have at least one, though probably many more than one, key attribute.

Each key attribute will have at least one indicator. Indicators are a measurable entity related to a specific information need such as the status of key attributes.

A planning team will be established to evaluate each potential indicator based on criteria recommended by the National Research Council. To the fullest extent practicable, the HCCC will incorporate into the watershed assessment indicators for which data has been or is being collected by others.

Once indicators are selected, a two-step process begins, the first of which is to define the range of variation in the health of an indicator. This range of variation for each indicator will be categorized as poor, fair, good, or very good, establishing a threshold value between fair and good. Second, the current status of the indicator will be compared to the desired future status. Desired future status is set by a policy decision, based on technical information and recommendations. Eventually, indicators must be selected and monitored for not only targets, but also status of identified threats as well as effectiveness of identified strategies.

B. Threats Assessment and Situation Analysis

Direct and indirect threats associated with each target will be identified. Direct threats directly influence the efficacy of the targets, and can be either human activities such as water pollution or natural phenomenon such as paralytic shellfish poisoning. Direct threats can also be natural phenomenon whose impacts are increased by human activities. Threats will need to be prioritized as to their relative impact on each target. Indirect threats are the root causes or drivers of the direct threats affecting targets.

A situation analysis is a description of the context within which the priority targets function. It will provide a common understanding of the ecological and socioeconomic systems that affect (positively and negatively) the key targets. The situation analysis documents relationships and assumptions and will provide greater certainty towards meeting goals and objectives, as well as where it could be determined subsequently that weaknesses in the watershed assessment occurred.

Strategies are the larger scale approaches, or suites of activities, needed to counteract negative factors such as direct threats, indirect threats, historic threats and enabling conditions. Most strategies will have already been identified in the watershed inventory, but completing the viability assessment, threat assessment and situation analysis will enable the watershed assessment teams to ensure that each threat factor has been addressed, essentially completing another component of the gap analysis. Strategies will consider their likelihood of success, cost, feasibility, and relationship to other strategies.

C. Results Chains

Results chains are developed next to graphically describe the key assumptions of how strategies will impact the targets. A results chain is a tool that shows how a particular action will lead to some desired result, explicitly documenting hypotheses and

assumptions. Results chains diagram a series of statements in an "if…then" fashion. There are three basic components of a results chain, including the strategy, expected outcomes, and desired impact. Using these components, objectives and goals can be defined that describe the desired future state of outcomes and impacts.

D. Adaptive Management Plan

Adaptive management applies the scientific method to the design and implementation of natural resource and environmental policies. Adaptive management emphasizes experimental intervention into an ecosystem to provide insights into how it works and changes. An adaptive policy is designed from the outset to test clearly formulated and documented hypotheses about the behavior of an ecosystem being changed by human intervention. The preceding strategic planning framework is itself an adaptive management plan, in that it documents objectives, goals, hypothesized relationships and outcomes, assumptions, and metrics for measuring progress. This "content" will be documented in the integrated watershed management plan along with the development of an actionable, specific, monitoring plan.

The last component of an adaptive management plan that needs additional development will be the decision-making process to determine at what point, or trigger, it would be recognized if Hood Canal is not meeting its objectives and goals. As actions are taken and information is collected it must be decided whether to stay the course or adapt our strategies to improve our effectiveness.

Integrated Watershed Management Plan

The integrated watershed management plan will document the materials compiled and developed by the watershed inventory and the watershed assessment into one set of publications that lay the context for ecosystem based management in Hood Canal. These results will then be operationalized by describing a prioritized implementation schedule of when activities will be completed and by whom, how they will be tracked for effectiveness and accountability, how they could be funded, and how it will be reported. The integrated watershed management plan will also develop research and monitoring that will complement the adaptive management plan developed by the watershed assessment.

A. Watershed Overview
B. Watershed Assessment Overview
C. Implementation Schedule

An important phase of the integrated watershed management plan will be compiling existing or creating a new implementation framework that outlines timing and sequencing of priority activities and who may be the most efficient and effective agent for completing them. These activities and the strategies they implement will have been identified in the watershed assessment, though sequencing and prioritization will need additional attention. Implementation will require governance structures for ensuring actions are consistent with the management plan.

1. Prioritization Framework

Priorities are developed in the watershed assessment by prioritizing targets and threats. Additional priorities may need to be established through an enhanced "prioritization

framework," including criteria, considerations and procedures designed to develop and prioritize proposed actions in future project selection processes consistent with the assessment and related strategies. To the extent possible, the prioritization framework will incorporate and build on existing prioritization processes.

2. Implementation Activities

Implementation activities are specific actions to achieve the vision and outputs/outcomes outlined in the watershed assessment. The integrated watershed management plan will compile activities proposed in various plans and programs identified through the watershed inventory as well as those developed and supported by the watershed assessment. The management plan will describe a process for considering additional implementation activities during periodic updates of the management plan and as decisions are made in the adaptive management framework. Implementation activities will need to be specific enough to ensure that on-the-ground implementation achieves the stated objectives.

3. Governance

The HCCC includes all local governments with primary land use and regulatory authority in the Hood Canal watershed. The management plan will include recommendations for how the HCCC's members can – to the extent otherwise allowed by law – exercise their primary governmental authorities in a manner consistent with the management plan. The HCCC cannot require state or federal agency consistency with the management plan. Nevertheless, the plan may include recommendations for actions by federal and state agencies.

Several other government agencies and nongovernmental organizations also act to protect and restore the Hood Canal watershed. Their participation is critical for a sustained, coordinated effort to implement the plan and thus the plan may include measures to coordinate the activities of action organizations. Furthermore, the management plan will include recommendations to engage action organizations in decision-making to implement the plan, consistent with the primary governmental responsibilities of the HCCC members.

D. Research and Monitoring

1. Research

The integrated watershed management plan will identify research needs throughout the watershed. The process will identify critical uncertainties or gaps in our knowledge and understanding of Hood Canal biological and socioeconomic systems that are important in ensuring our ability to achieve the vision. Development of the plan will involve working with existing and ongoing research activities including the Hood Canal Dissolved Oxygen Program.

2. Monitoring

The integrated watershed plan will describe a monitoring program focused on fulfilling the needs of the adaptive management plan. This program will encompass several categories of activities:

- **Status and trend monitoring** characterizes conditions at any given time and tracks how conditions change over time.
- **Implementation monitoring** identifies whether a project was completed as planned.
- **Effectiveness monitoring** determines if actions had the intended effects.
- **Validation monitoring** determines whether any hypothesized cause and effect relationships were correct.

The monitoring program builds on existing monitoring activities currently being implemented by action organizations within the Hood Canal watershed. The monitoring program must determine priorities given limited resources, document standard protocols and metrics, identify timelines and responsible parties, and establish common data procedures and databases.

E. Funding

The HCCC will use the integrated management plan as a basis for funding recommendations to counties, tribes, state agencies and ultimately to Congress and the State Legislature. The management plan will include recommendations on a budget process to guide implementation funding and ensure resources are available and going to the highest priority activities.

F. Reporting

As funding allows, early each year the HCCC will prepare a "report card" or Annual Review documenting the progress or lack thereof in implementing the watershed management plan, consistent with the state of knowledge and information available at that point in time. This Annual Review will also recommend adaptive measures for the following year.

Timeline and Milestones

MAJOR TASK	START	END
Scope of Work	October-09	February-10
Budgeting	October-09	October-10
Project Management	October-09	June-11
Public Involvement Strategy	November-09	June-11
Inventory of plans and programs	December-09	June-10
Vision and Preliminary Desired Future Conditions	November-09	April-10
Overall Watershed Assessment and Integrated Plan Support	December-09	June-11
Develop Targets	November-09	July-10
Viability Assessment	January-00	August-10
Threats Assessment and Situation Analysis	January-10	September-10
Results Chains	February-10	October-10
Adaptive Management Plan	February-10	January-11
Integrated Watershed Management Plan	January-10	March-11

Partnering

The HCCC is a watershed-based "Council of Governments," formed as an interlocal agency under Chapter 39.34 RCW, to coordinate the activities of federal, state, tribal and local governments with jurisdiction over land and resource management in the Hood Canal watershed. Our mission statement is "*The Hood Canal Coordinating Council, working with partners, community groups and citizens, will advocate for and implement regionally and locally appropriate actions to protect and enhance Hood Canal's environmental and economic health."* Given this, we believe our partners will range from the general citizenry to NGOs, to local, tribal, state, and federal governments. As an example, The Nature Conservancy is committing to this partnership $50,000 in in-kind services and $10,000 cash. The Nature Conservancy's roles will include at a minimum cash support for consultant services, technical expertise with the planning framework and content, and action implementation during and subsequent to this proposed plan development.

Anticipated Outputs and Outcomes

Outputs and outcomes are documented by project component in the attached logic model.

Monitoring and Measuring

This proposed project is a planning, integration, and communication effort leading towards an integrated implementation and reporting effort, and as such, no specific monitoring or measuring of biological, physical, or chemical attributes will be needed. However, this effort will lead to a comprehensive research, monitoring, and adaptive management plan for the entire Action Area that selects priority targets and key ecological attributes, indicators (for attributes, threats, and strategy effectiveness), objectives, and goals. Developing a decision-making process for at least the local land use authorities that is triggered by lack of progress towards objectives and goals is a specific, deliberate step in this process.

Outreach and Information Transfer

The HCCC has worked with a wide range of partners internal and external to the Action Area to develop a Public Involvement Strategy (available at www.hccc.wa.gov) that will be the outreach and information transfer approach for this proposal. This Strategy is intended to create two-way dialogue with the "public" that will result in the development of a Public Involvement Plan component for the Integrated Watershed Management Plan. The Public Involvement Strategy is intended to present various stages of the IWMP development to the public, which has been defined as having at least 4 hierarchical elements critical to a successful planning effort. Level 1 includes elected officials, level 2 includes organized planning groups familiar with natural resource and socioeconomic issues, level 3 includes other organized groups who do not typically track these types of issues (such as Rotary, Chambers of Commerce, etc.), and level 4 includes the general public. Each level will be incorporated into development and eventually implementation of the IWMP.

Outputs as described above will be disseminated in various formats. Planning documents will reside on multiple websites, including www.hccc.wa.gov. Strategies and activities will be tracked in the Habitat Work Schedule website, from which reporting on progress will be conducted. As discussed above, and as funding allows, the HCCC will develop a Hood Canal Annual Review, or report card, on progress towards goals. All of these components will be actively disseminated and reviewed at monthly HCCC Board meetings and through staff liaisons with partnering watershed groups.

Programmatic Capability and Past Performance

The HCCC has successfully managed and completed several related projects of various sizes during the course of the previous five years. For example, the HCCC worked with NGO's, local land use authorities, fisheries co-managers, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, and the Governor's Salmon Recovery Office to cooperatively develop, review, and formalize in the Federal Register an integrated Hood Canal/Eastern Strait of Juan de Fuca Summer Chum Salmon Recovery Plan in response to the federal Endangered Species Act-listing. That plan is regarded as one of the most successful cooperatively-developed recovery plans in the United States and is particularly recognized for incorporating land use assessments and strategies from local county governments. A second example is the recent completion of a smaller National Estuary Program grant through Washington Department of Ecology termed Puget Sound Watershed Protection and Restoration grants, in an effort to "integrate actions associated with water quality, water quantity, habitat protection, and habitat restoration." One unanimous conclusion from this project was the need for HCCC to become a policy body to bridge local implementation groups and the Puget Sound Partnership.

* Scott Brewer is the executive director of the Hood Canal Coordinating Council. He will be the IWMP Program Manager.
* Richard Brocksmith is the habitat program manager of the Hood Canal Coordinating Council. He will be the IWMP Assistant Program Manager.

The Tribe has successfully managed and completed a number of projects, similar in size and scope, during the course of the previous five years, including a large National Coastal Wetland grant from US Fish and Wildlife Service for Phase 1 of the Skokomish Estuary Restoration program. They also successfully completed an Administration for Native Americans grant which allowed us to complete an invasive species management plan and both a shellfish and finfish management plan. Reporting for all of our projects has been detailed and on-time.

* David Herrera is the policy representative for the Skokomish Tribal Council. He will be the ultimate grant manager for this IWMP proposal.
* Joseph Pavel is the natural resources director and vice-chairman of the Skokomish Tribal Council. He oversees the day to day administration of the department of natural resources.